

EDITOR'S MISCELLANY



POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT BUFFALO

MANY of the readers of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING no doubt intend to be present at the International Congress of Nurses to be held at Buffalo September 16 to 20 of this year. Some who are strangers to the city and its vicinity may wish information as to the points of interest in and about Buffalo, and may find the following notes of some value:

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Of course, our chief pride in 1901 is our Pan-American (All-American) Exposition. This, as most of you know, is an International Exposition of the countries of North, Central, and South America. It is the first International Exposition ever given exclusively by the American nations, and its primary purpose is to promote the social and commercial relations of the Western Continent. It contains only (the Midway excluded) the exhibits of the Americas, showing their natural resources and their commerce, their industries and their arts.

The site covers three hundred and fifty acres of ground, including one hundred and thirty-three acres of Delaware Park. The most beautiful approach is through Lincoln Parkway. The buildings, with their Spanish-American architecture and beautiful colorings, will be long remembered, while the nightly electrical illuminations transform the place into a veritable fairyland.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Buffalo's greatest and most famed neighbor is Niagara Falls. The Falls are twenty-two miles from Buffalo and may be reached in three different ways—by boat, by trolley, and by train. The New York Central Falls trains leave the Central and Terrace Stations at frequent intervals, making the run to the Falls in fifty minutes. Fare for the round trip fifty cents.

The Niagara Falls electric cars leave the corner of Main and Niagara Streets every half hour, reaching the Falls in one hour and a quarter. Return fare fifty cents.

The third route is by boat from the foot of Ferry Street at ten A.M., two P.M., and four P.M. The river trip is very pleasant. At Schlosser's Landing, a short trolley-ride completes the journey. Time, one hour and a quarter. Fare and return fifty cents. The Falls should be viewed from both American and Canadian sides. Fare to cross bridge and return fifteen cents. The principal points of interest are:

1. The trip on the Maid of the Mist, fifty cents.
2. Drive about Goat Island, from fifteen cents up.
3. Elevator and trip under Horseshoe Fall, fifty cents.
4. Rapids and Whirlpool, reached by trolley.
5. The Niagara Gorge Road.

THE NIAGARA GORGE.

To see this the Niagara Gorge Trolley Railroad must be taken. Fare from Buffalo and return one dollar and fifty cents; from the Falls one dollar. This ride, if begun at Buffalo, extends the entire length of the Niagara River to Lake Ontario. It is one of the most picturesque trips in America, including points of historic interest on both American and Canadian shores, viz., Chippewa, Lewiston, Queenston Heights, and Brock's monument.

TORONTO.

If desired, instead of the return trip, a steamer may be taken at Lewiston or Queenston to cross to Toronto. The trip to Toronto from Buffalo and return may be made the same day. Regular fare by boat between Buffalo and Toronto one way, two dollars. Lower rates on special excursion dates and public holidays.

ST. LAWRENCE TRIP.

From Toronto the trip to the Thousand Islands or to Montreal, Quebec, or the Saguenay, may be taken by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's line of steamers. Other routes are from Buffalo via New York Central Railroad to Charlotte, and thence by steamer of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River Day Line or the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company, or a morning or evening train on the New York Central Railroad to Clayton, where boat connections are made.

The entire St. Lawrence trip occupies about one week, exclusive of stop-overs. The favorite route is from Toronto via the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. The rates are:

From Toronto to Alexandria Bay (Thousand Islands)	
and return.....	\$9.00
From Toronto to Montreal and return.....	16.70
From Toronto to Quebec and return.....	20.00
From Toronto to the Saguenay and return.....	27.00

The St. Lawrence is a most novel trip for Americans, with the famous rapids, quaint French sights and customs, and historic walled Quebec.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The oldest and most famous summer school of America is about two and a half hours' ride from Buffalo via the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad to Mayville or the Erie Railroad to Jamestown. From these points a steamer crosses the lake to the Assembly Grounds. Fare for the return trip three dollars and fifty cents. The regular season lasts from July 1 to September 15. Reduced rates for excursions are not yet announced, but Wednesday and Sunday excursion rates have been as low as one dollar.

EAST AURORA.

This village has been made famous by Elbert Hubbard and his Roycroft Shops with their beautiful hand-made books. A visit to the workshops is most interesting, and few can resist the dainty volumes put forth. *The Philistine, a Periodical of Protest*, issues from the same source. East Aurora is eighteen miles from Buffalo. Return trip via Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, ninety-two cents.

THE GREAT LAKES.

One of the most restful trips in America is that of the Great Lakes. It is, however, scarcely advisable to take it strictly for pleasure later than the middle of September.

On the Northern Steamboat Company's boats, the Northwest and Northland, the tour may be made in little less than a week. These boats are first-class floating hotels. The fare from Buffalo to Duluth one way is sixteen dollars; return trip twenty-eight dollars. This does not include berth or meals. Berths range from four dollars and fifty cents a berth, or ten dollars and fifty cents per state-room and up; this for one way. Meals are served *à la carte*. These boats carry passengers only, make but brief stops, except at Buffalo and Duluth, and sail only from the middle of June to the middle of September.

The Anchor line boats make the Lake trip, making more frequent and longer stops, covering thirteen days. The stay at all points of interest is from four to six hours, if not delayed by bad weather. Their ports are Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Port Huron, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Portage Lake with its famous copper-mines, and Duluth. Fare for the round trip fifty dollars.

This is our "great unsalted sea" voyage, and has the advantage of most sea voyages in that one is never away from land more than twenty-four hours at a time. So that if necessary one may quote the words of the singer "Oh, Mister Captain! stop the ship. I want to get off and walk."

LOIS MASTIN DIEHL,
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MISS ANNA RUTHERFORD, one of the Johns Hopkins Hospital graduates, and Miss Anna L. Alline, in charge of the course in Hospital Economics at Columbia University, are taking the six weeks' course of the Summer School in Philanthropic Work conducted by the Charity Organization Society in New York. The requirements for admission are a degree from university or college, or one year of service in philanthropic work, with a certain amount of preliminary reading. A registration fee of ten dollars is received.

The Charity Organization Society has found this course so much appreciated, that it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the work and extend the course to one year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

"The recent appointment of Miss Anna Rutherford, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Class of '91, to the position of general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, Baltimore, is one of those significant signs of the times which should not go unnoticed. Nurses generally cannot fail to observe the growing tendency of late to turn to the nursing profession in searching for suitably trained women to fill many important and responsible positions such as the one alluded to. There are certain branches of charitable and philanthropic work for which the sound practical training of the nurse should render her admirably fitted, and among these it is obvious that there is hardly any more vital branch than that which deals directly with children. In every large centre of population it is desirable that there should be some society or person to interpose in behalf of such children as are exposed, not only to neglect or cruelty, but

to vicious and degrading teaching and influences through the evil conduct of those with whom they live. To remove these children from such homes and surroundings, to find good, healthful, suitable foster-homes for them, and to maintain a watchful supervision over them as long as may be necessary, is to influence directly for good thousands of young lives and to put in the right way numbers of boys and girls who might otherwise go to swell the criminal population and become menaces to society. Like all work of this nature, zeal and enthusiasm on the part of those concerned in its direction are essential factors, but these must be combined with thorough training in the practical affairs of life and with good and wise judgment.

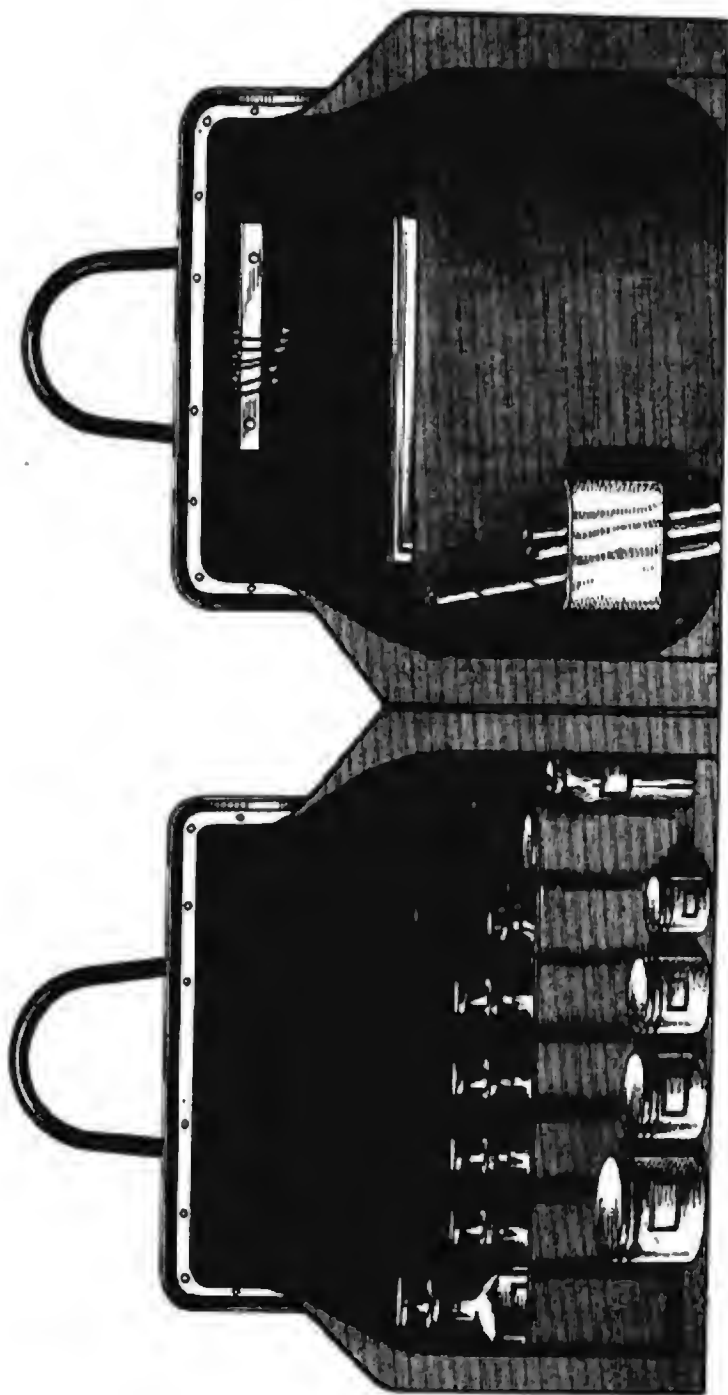
Miss Rutherford's prolonged experience in nursing has furnished her with the careful training and a foundation of experience by which good judgment is formed. She was two years at work in Rome, three years in charge of wards and as night superintendent in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, some months in the Nurses' Settlement, Henry Street, New York, and her latest work prior to this appointment was a most successful year in charge of visiting or hourly nursing, during which time this particular work made great strides. Miss Rutherford is now responsible for the selection of proper homes and for care in these homes of between three and four hundred children, and we feel assured that they are safe in her hands."

NURSES' SETTLEMENT DISTRICT BAG

THE Nurses' Settlement in New York has after much experimentation evolved a district nurses' bag which seems quite complete, a description of which follows:

The bag is modelled after a Boston shopping-bag, with some slight changes. It is wider, and has square box ends. It is twelve inches long, five and a half inches wide, and nine and a half inches high. It has brown leather ends, brown cloth sides, and is lined with brown linen. It fastens with a strap and buckle, which admits of extension when necessary. A small leather tag can be used with the nurse's name for the sake of convenience if several bags are in use in one place and are uniform in color. The inside of the bag is fitted up as follows: There are nine straps on one side of different sizes to hold the bottles firmly in place. The straps are made of linen and are quite wide and stiff, so they do not get out of shape with use. There is room to slip a dressing-towel under them for the protection of the bottom of the bag. Over the straps high up on the side there is a linen strap for safety-pins fastened on two buttons, and narrow enough for small-sized safety-pins to slip over it. Either end of the strap can be unfastened, and as many large or small safety-pins slipped off as are needed. On the other side of the bag there is one long pocket running from one end to the other for the stationery. On one corner of that is a wide, stiff strap for holding the pencil, spatula, scissors, and two thermometers. The bag can be carbolized inside and out. The contents are as follows:

One three-ounce bottle for alcohol; five one-ounce bottles containing respectively listerine, whiskey, glycerine, tincture of green soap, and carbolic acid, ninety-five per cent.; one wide-mouthed bottle with screw-top for bichloride tablets; one one-ounce wide-mouthed bottle with screw-top for boracic acid powder; small screw-top bottle for cascara tablets; one two-ounce porcelain jar containing boracic acid unguent; two one-ounce porcelain jars with ichthyol unguent, ten per cent., and Thiersch powder; one one-ounce porcelain jar for



Nurses' Settlement District Bag—Interior view



District Bag ready for service



Linen Bag for Dressings and Bandages



Bowl



Bottle and Jar

special dressing containing iodoform, balsam Peru, etc.; half-ounce porcelain jar for vaseline; one white-enamel bowl, used as soap-dish and measure, holding six ounces; one cake of soap; nail-brush; hand-towel; apron of light-weight muslin, made like a butcher's apron; white-enamel funnel; spatula; pencil with tip; two thermometers—rectal, mouth; scissors; instrument case of linen, containing rubber and glass catheters, a syringe and a dropper of glass, forceps, probe, and wooden picks; toilet powder in shaker; safety-pins, large and small; linen bag for gauze and unbleached bandages; linen bag for dressings, containing gauze rolls, absorbent and non-absorbent cotton, linen, and pads; stationery, consisting of bedside notes, brown envelopes in which to keep them, and pad; rubber tissue; adhesive plaster.

The bottles are labelled on the side and on the stopper for convenience, and the labels can be varnished.

The linen bags for the dressings and bandages are made of heavy brown linen ten and a half inches long by five and three-quarters inches deep. This shape makes the contents of the bags most accessible. They are drawn up with tapes. The instrument case is made of the same material and is double. It is twelve inches long, including the point that folds over, and eleven inches wide, which allows for a small piece to fold over at each side. It has one pocket for holding the rubber catheter, which measures five and a half inches long by three and a quarter deep. The instruments are held in place by a strip of the linen two and a quarter inches wide, instead of by tapes. The bag, exclusive of the fittings, costs three dollars and fifty cents.

M. M. B.

It is with surprise and regret that we notice in *Charities* the following editorial comment on the Cook County Hospital management in Chicago:

"The appointment of Mr. Daniel D. Healy to the position of warden of the Cook County Hospital in Chicago is the result of an investigation recently made of that institution, in the course of which many glaring abuses were discovered. The Investigation Committee demanded a more centralized responsibility in the management of the hospital, and especially that a physician be appointed to supervise the medical care of the patients. Certain charges of cruelty and neglect of patients were not sustained by the investigation, but it was made plain that such evils were possible, since the nurses were responsible to no one save to the Illinois Training-School for Nurses, which supplies them to the hospital under contract."

Charities, as we all know, is naturally on the side of good morals and pure management of public institutions, but this editorial has gotten so entirely the wrong idea that the effect, to those acquainted with the County Hospital, is actually bewildering.

The management of the hospital is so notoriously corrupt that undoubtedly glaring abuses could always be found in it. The warden alone is often powerless to remedy them. A system of the most unblushing spoliation and greed and indifference to the public claims are the primary and glaring abuses which are always crying to heaven to be discovered in the County Hospital of Chicago.

As a matter of fact, the warden, who has just been deposed by a most shameless piece of political manipulation, Mr. Graham, was the best warden the hospital has ever had, so far as the care of the sick was concerned, and the

most strenuous efforts were made by the best medical element to have him retained, but vainly. He has had to go.

The one pure, clean element in the County Hospital has always been the Training-School for Nurses, under the management of a board of women known over the whole country for high-minded intelligence and disinterested reform work of all kinds. Absolutely free from political influence, it has been supported in the hospital by public opinion, and the Commissioners have never dared openly to outrage that public by discontinuing their contract with the school, although yearly these same underhanded attempts are made to shake public confidence in the one department which is controlled by the merit system. The political element desires, more than anything else, to replace the nurses of the Training-School by the friends of their own henchmen; it would oblige a hundred and seventy-five friends, and would distribute quite a good many thousand dollars a year among their own kind of people. This money paid to the Training-School does not cover, by the way, the cost of the nurses supplied to the hospital. To read, then, that "such evils (as cruelty and neglect of patients) are possible, since the nurses are responsible to no one save the Illinois Training-School," is like being told that the work of the Charity Organization Society would be more responsible if managed by Croker.

It is quite true that occasionally a nurse is found to be unprincipled; even, it may be, hard-hearted and unkind to patients. But when under the control of the Illinois Training-School such women are promptly weeded out, whereas under the County Commissioners they would remain and their faults would be covered up.

THE last report of the Chicago Visiting Nurses' Society is very interesting, and should be read by all engaged in similar work. The entire organization is conducted by women, and its work and results reflect the greatest credit upon their management. The association employs fifteen hospital trained nurses, who cover the whole city in their districts. Emergency attendants are also employed, of whom the report speaks as follows: "We have now a corps of twenty emergency attendants. The service of these women is invaluable; they are not skilled; the association does not claim this. That the people should not require of these more than they profess to know it was thought best to issue notices to the doctors and the public as follows: 'The association sends out this attendant, who does not claim to be a trained nurse, but is experienced in the care of the sick. Her charges are from seven dollars to twelve dollars per week, according to circumstances. She is supervised by the graduate nurse in charge of the district. The responsibility of retaining her must rest with the doctor and the patient.'

"In this branch of its work the association does two things—helps these women to earn their living and gives the wage-earner an opportunity of having nursing care, for which he would not be able to pay graduate nurses' prices. In many ways we regret that State Registration for nurses will oblige us ere long to do away with this branch of our work, for too many are usurping the rights and privileges of women who have given money and time for their profession, and these same women should be relegated to the positions from which they came or forced to give the time to a proper hospital course."